REMARKS

The examiner is requested to consider the remarks in this response in conjunction with those in the amendment dated June 30, 2004, which we assume has now been entered.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 11 and 12 stand rejected as being anticipated by Weis (U.S. 3,704,868.)

Weis refers to a mechanical aerator for the aeration of a liquid having an impeller with a plurality of backward curved vanes. The impeller is therefore constructed to effectively distribute air within a liquid. The apparatus according to the present invention is constructed to avoid the distribution of gases within the polymer dispersion. It is only used for transporting the polymer dispersion, whereas the aerator as disclosed by Weis is only used for mixing liquid and gas. The two apparatuses are thus constructed for two very different applications. Furthermore, the aerator of Weis is constructed to prevent rotation of the liquid within the container (claim 1), whereas the impeller of the present invention does generate a rotation of the polymer dispersion. In order to construct an apparatus for transporting polymer dispersions, those skilled in the art would therefore never adopt features of an aerator.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 11 and 12 stand rejected as being anticipated by Jost (U.S. 1,646,913.) Jost relates to an apparatus for mixing fluids of different densities. This apparatus differs from an apparatus for transporting a polymer dispersion, since in the context of the present invention a polymer dispersion has only one unitary density. The apparatus as disclosed by Jost is also only constructed for mixing purposes and not, as

the apparatus of the present invention, for transporting purposes. The impeller (with the reference number 52) which draws fluid from a pipe in the apparatus of Jost is tubular (page 2, col. 2, line 81). It is used for discharging one liquid (for example acid) into another liquid (for example oil), (page 3, col. 1, lines 16 to 20). The tubular form of this curved impeller is very different from the curved vanes of the impeller of the present invention. Furthermore, the quantity of liquid supplied to the agitators of Jost is regulated by a valve (see claim 1). Since the impeller itself of the present invention transports the polymer dispersion, only the rotational speed of the impeller influences the transporting rate. Therefore the applicant does not agree that Jost anticipates the present invention.

Claims 1-3, 5-7 and 10-12 stand rejected as being anticipated by DiPlacido (U.S. 3, 390,004). DiPlacido describes a centrifugal pump rotating sufficiently rapidly to emulsify rosin. The pump is working at emulsification speed and thereby creates a vortex (col. 1, line 59). For the present invention low drive speeds are applied, in order to keep the material stress low (page 3, lines 21 to 23). A vortex is therefore not created and not desirable.

Claim 4 is rejected as being obvious over Weis or Jost or DiPlacido in view of Wissmann (U.S. 4,722,664). Wissmann is directed toward a pump for use with corrosive materials. Wissmann teaches a PFA coating (col. 1, line 9). Here PFA is used as a corrosion resistance. The apparatus of the present invention does not need a corrosion resistance. The PFA coating as claimed in claim 4 is provided for reducing the sheer occurring, avoiding the formation of deposits and permitting improved

cleaning of the impeller. In order to reach these targets it would not have been obvious to those skilled in the art to take the corrosion resistant coating of a pump as described by Wissmann for the apparatus for transporting a polymer dispersion of the present invention. The other references in this rejection having been discussed in the amendment dated June 30, 2004.

As indicated, applicants rely on their remarks in the previous amendment in conjunction with the above remarks.

Favorable action by the examiner is solicited.

Should a fee be required, kindly charge Deposit Account 11-0345.

Respectfully submitted,

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